- I. From 1943 to 1945, Ceneral Paulus was detained by the Russians in Camp 694, one of three camps (694, 696, and 688) within the Moscow city limits. He was given comfortable quarters and was carefully guarded, since various German officers had threatened to kill him. The source of this information was formerly a lieutenant of the Fifth Panzer Division, captured in 1943 and released from Camp 694 in September 1946.
- 2. A second PW, held in Camp TY 59/9 near Tiflis from October 1944 to January 1947, states that in November 1946 the camp commander sought PW volunteers for military service. It was said that German units would be activated for "anti-partisan" combat along the Russo-Turkish border. Recruits were promised food "in any amount" and discharge after six months'service. However, there were no volunteers in Camp TY 59/9 and it was rumored that the overall number of volunteers was so small that the Russians were unable to form a special German unit. Those PWs who volunteered were assigned to Soviet units, but received no new clothing and no increase in rations. Source reports that there were still 8,000 PWs at Camp TY 59/9 in January 1947.
- 3. PWs recently discharged in the Stalingrad area state that many other PWs, who joined the Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland (now officially dissolved) in the hope of speeding their return to Germany, have been shifted to regular PW camps. Approximately fifteen percent of the FD membership, selected by German officers or Soviet officials, were assigned to special formations. These men wear Russian uniforms, receive Soviet infantry training, and live under the same conditions as Soviet Army personnel. Those of higher intelligence receive political training and are expected later to become party officials in the Russian Zone of Germany.

Document No. 009

No CHANGE in Class

DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGED TO: TS

SECUT

Auth: DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

DDA RIG. 77/1763

Date: By: 028

REFERENCE CENTER LIDAAN